

SOUTH NOT CLOSE TO PORK BARREL

It Fares Very Badly When Congress Makes Distribution.

EAST AND WEST ALWAYS ON JOB

Of the Billion Dollars Appropriated at This Session, Southern States Will Receive Less Than One-fiftieth—Figures Which Make Injustice Manifest.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Washington, June 19.—The South does not appear to thrive on the billion-dollar congressional feeds. After the great nation has had seven months of good, wholesome fattening, the South presents the appearance of a lean and lank person having been on a vegetable diet in a temperance town alongside of the Eastern and North-western States, who represent the type of the sturdy and robust, red-checked, yellow-starched, high-heeled, high-top, and many good things to eat.

This condition is not surprising when you stop to figure out that of the more than \$1,000,000,000 dollars—that is one thousand million dollars—which will have been appropriated by this Congress before it adjourns, less than \$20,000,000 was voted to the South. Less than one-fiftieth of the total appropriations goes to fourteen great States—one-third of the number of States of the Union. These fourteen States have an area of nearly 900,000 square miles, or about one-fourth the area of the whole United States, and a population of about 28,000,000, which is about one-third of our total population by the last census.

Many people here fear that the South, as a patient, suffers from having nurses who are not overattentive to their charge. Be that as it may, we are seldom entertained by the unusual spectacle of one of those down-Easters or hustling out-Westers leaving anything slip by without nabbing it.

If there is to be any fair dealt out they are on the job at sun up, and still there at sundown grabbing for more. They cling on even after they are licked. Lots of them win in the ninth inning.

The South and Uncle Sam's Money. Whether it be the fault of the Southern Senators and Representatives, or the existing political conditions, the fact that the South does not get anything like its share cannot be lost sight of. The South has many strong and influential men on committees of great importance in both the Senate and the House, and many of them are active legislators, but for some reason or other they do not seem to meet with a proper ratio of success in getting things through. If this condition of the running of affairs in Congress is due entirely to political conditions it is difficult to explain how some of the Democratic districts in the North and West have happened to elect representatives who are so active in the distribution of appropriations or the extending of Federal aid to different localities.

In the agricultural appropriation bill may be found the different amounts to be expended in the forestry service. The West gets \$4,414,400, and the South, \$28,000. The general appropriation for the service is \$428,200. And everybody knows the forests and timber lands of the South are of enormous area. It might be well to state here that the fourteen States referred to as the South are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia. During the closing hours of Congress an endeavor is being made to get through the Appalachian forest reserve bill, which creates a million-acre forest reservation. This bill has been nobbling around for years, and has a great many hidden enemies.

Money for Good Roads. If it should happen that Speaker Cannon is sheared of the influence and power he has in Congress, one of the great stumbling blocks for the South will be removed. He has fought this Appalachian bill, and is also a deadly enemy of good roads, so far as the government is concerned. It is a great matter of legislation which the South has to look forward to. The progress and development of the South demands good roads more than any section of the country, and it is to be hoped that when the road aid ever be extended, conditions will not be such that the Northeast and the Northwesters will be permitted to gobble the whole pie. Out of the \$1,000,000,000, the most of it is for good roads. Just a little sum to maintain a fair sized good roads bureau in Washington. France has spent \$308,775,000 on national road building, and has contributed \$21,000,000 toward the construction of local roads. These figures are from the report of the United States consul at Marseilles. In England the Parliament makes grants to county road funds. In 1908 they spent locally on 10,000 miles of road \$85,000,000, which was thirteen times more than the United States spent. In St. Louis recently a Farmers' Union official from Kentucky, stated that the statistics show that one-third of the farm lands of Kentucky are under cultivation. The uncultivated half is just as fertile as the other half, but cannot be reached by farmers on account of bad roads.

Under the miscellaneous provisions of the sundry civil bill the South receives \$2,302,600. The total miscellaneous provisions is for \$96,191,100. A very large proportion of the agricultural appropriations is for the South. The South receives \$297,000. In the Indian appropriation bill, of course, the West gets the candy end of the stick. The general appropriation is \$3,485,000, and the Northeast gets \$245,000, and the West, \$112,000. The Southern States grabbed off \$18,000. The provisions for the fisheries comes under the sundry civil bill. The general appropriation is \$947,000. Besides this amount, Northeast gets \$4,000, the West \$130, and the South \$100.

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

WILL IS GLAD THAT THEODORE'S BACK

"Aunt Delia" Is Authority for This Statement.

HAS SOME ADVICE FOR PRESIDENT

Fears That Her Distinguished Nephew Is Working Too Hard. Stops Taking Paper Which Criticized Him—Admires Roosevelt and Hopes to See Him This Summer.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Millbury, Mass., June 19.—Miss Delia Torrey, President Taft's aunt, and most outspoken admirer, is about the only woman in the country who can unaffectedly discuss President Taft and ex-President Roosevelt as if she regarded them in a way as a couple of boys, who have not yet outgrown the need of maternal advice.

"I had made up my mind," she said, to a newspaper man to-day, "that I would never talk to reporters again. Why, somebody published a recipe for making apple pie that he said he got from me. Now, I'm not saying that I can't make apple pies, but that recipe was not mine. Yet it went all over the country, and I've been receiving hundreds of letters, some of them suggesting changes in the recipe. If it were mine, I would not mind these criticisms, but it puts me in a false light, when folks think I have been making imperfect pies for the President of the United States."

"What do I think of the effect of Mr. Roosevelt's home coming?" she asked. "I haven't thought much about it, though I know Will will be glad to see Theodore again, and to know that he is safe and sound after his wonderful trip."

"Yes, I have read the newspapers and have followed Theodore's travels and speeches. I thought his speech at Oxford was very fine indeed, and I was proud that the United States had such a capable representative abroad. I don't know what I thought of the Gullhall speech, for I am not sure my opinion is worth while."

Nothing of Politics. "Politics? Why, I don't believe I know anything of the subject. I have said before that most of the criticism of Will has been due to the fact that he has really tried to work out a tariff policy. Now, I think nobody can effect a tariff that will suit every one. People on one side or the other will have to be satisfied. I don't think President Cleveland failed in trying to please the country. Then President McKinley was killed before he had time to take hold of the subject. Theodore Roosevelt avoided it, and that has had a great deal to do with his popularity. But Will has tried to give the country a tariff, and he has to stand, of course, a great deal of criticism."

Do I read these criticisms? Why, I try not to see them, and I stopped taking a New York paper that seemed to go out of its way to find fault with Will. I don't know what I said to him, but what could I say to such a man that would influence him? I don't know what I said to him, but what could I say to such a man that would influence him? I don't know what I said to him, but what could I say to such a man that would influence him?

GANG IS AT WORK

Members Have Stolen \$802,000 Worth of Goods From Trucks.

New York, June 19.—According to a statement made by a court today, a special officer of the New York Truck Owners' Association, \$802,000 worth of goods has been stolen during the past three months from trucks standing in the streets by an organized gang.

The whole story is defined by the statement of a man named Theodore Roosevelt, who is a member of the association. He said that the goods were taken from trucks standing in the streets, and that the thieves were organized into a gang. He said that the goods were taken from trucks standing in the streets, and that the thieves were organized into a gang.

HIGHWAYMEN TAKE \$1,000

Money Recovered by Force After Run-ning Fight.

Cleveland, Ohio, June 19.—Five masked men held up and robbed Elmer Demarest, superintendent, and Charles Peters, foreman, of the Cleveland Trinidad Paving Company, near Newburg, securing a pay satchel containing \$1,000.

In an exciting pursuit by a sheriff's posse of more than fifteen miles, during which shots were exchanged and one member of the posse wounded, one of the robbers was captured and the money recovered. The posse is still in pursuit of the other bandits, who are expected to give battle if they are cornered.

THOUGHT EACH OTHER THIEF

Father and Son Plight in Dark, While Intruder Picked.

Salisbury, Md., June 19.—Early this morning Miss Cle Doshield, daughter of Professor M. T. Doshield, awoke and discovered a man in her room. Her screams brought her father and brother from adjoining rooms, and in the darkness of the hall the father, son and burglar met and battled, the burglar escaping, after which the father and son went after each other, each thinking the other the intruder. The excitement ran high while the encounter was on, and neighbors appeared on the scene, but too late to capture the man in his flight. The daughter became hysterical from her experience.

FORGETS HIS ORDERS

Engineer's Bad Memory Causes Fatal Wreck.

Norwalk, N. Y., June 19.—A passenger train, loaded with emigrants en route to the West, running on the second section of No. 5, the Chicago Limited, on the Ontario and Western Railway, was wrecked at Parker, a small station sixteen miles southeast of this village, at 2:15 o'clock this morning. Three passengers were killed and twenty-five were injured. The wreck occurred when the emigrant train crashed into a locomotive running light.

Frank Gisor, aged eighteen, en route from Switzerland to Sacramento, Cal., and Joseph Blum, aged forty-one, en route from Switzerland to San Francisco. John Johansen, aged seventy, en route from Sweden to Lynn Center, Ill. The engineer and fireman of the train escaped serious injury as by a miracle.

The engine, running light, was returning to Sidney from Guilford Summit, where it had been sent to assist a coal train over the heavy grade. The engineer had orders to wait at the Summit until the second section of No. 5 had passed, it is said, but, as he said, he forgot his orders and was dropping back to Sidney when, at a sharp curve, he collided with the heavily loaded passenger train.

The train was made up of eight coaches and an engine, and carried 111 emigrants. It was running about thirty miles an hour up the heavy grade, and the light engine, making about twenty-five miles, struck it head-on.

When the collision occurred the first passenger coach, which was immediately behind the engine, was crushed to pieces, the tender of the engine passing nearly half way through it. All the injured except the fireman and engineer of the light locomotive were in this car. The other seven coaches remained on the track.

Two Are Killed.

New Orleans, La., June 19.—Two men were killed and two others seriously injured when a freight train of the New Orleans Terminal Company was derailed at Metairie crossing on the outskirts of the city this afternoon.

The dead, Joseph Gibson, brakeman, and J. J. Saulin, conductor. The wounded, Frank Calagne, engineer, severely scalped. Edward Guelben, brakeman, badly bruised and seriously internally injured.

While the cause of the accident has not been definitely established, the belief is that a broken flange of a car axle was responsible for the derailment.

WILL ARBITRATE

United States and Mexico to Settle Disputed Claim.

Washington, June 19.—Mexico has agreed to settle the Chamizal boundary dispute by arbitration. A convention providing the details proposed by the United States is now being arranged by telegraph. The United States will arbitrate before the arbitration of the United States.

A United States jurist is to hold the balance of the arbitration. He will act as an umpire to the international boundary commission, and will be chosen by the United States and Mexico. If they fail to agree on a man, the Canadian government will be asked to name one.

The value of the Chamizal tract, which was of comparatively little value when claimed first by Mexico in 1894, has since risen to \$10,000,000. It is estimated that the United States has always exercised criminal and civil jurisdiction, and has maintained customs houses there. The United States has always exercised criminal and civil jurisdiction, and has maintained customs houses there.

DOCTORS DENY STORY

Statement Printed That Emperor Was in Serious Condition.

Potsdam, June 19.—The Emperor's physicians, Drs. Von Ilberg and Neldner, issued a statement to-day with reference to the affection of the knee from which the Emperor is suffering. They state that the inflammation is taking a most favorable course and that the discharge has now almost ceased. They deny absolutely the story published this morning in the Lokal Anzeiger declaring that the trouble is of a curricular character and that no operation was performed yesterday, adding that Dr. Bler, who was said by the paper to have been the operating surgeon, did not visit the palace yesterday.

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THOUSANDS HEAR SEIDEL

Socialist Mayor Denounces Government.

Chicago, Ill., June 19.—The greatest crowd that ever attended a Socialist meeting in Chicago to-day greeted Emil Seidel, the Socialist Mayor of Milwaukee. It is estimated that there were 50,000 persons, men, women and children at the gathering, which was held in the Northside Amusement Park.

In his speech on "How Workingmen Govern a City," the Mayor termed the commission form of government a "plutocratic plan for keeping the plutocrats in power."

STEAMER STRANDED

Norwegian Vessel In Held Fast on Ice.

Hallifax, N. S., June 19.—Held fast on the south bar of Sable Island, where she stranded last night in a dense fog, the Norwegian freight steamer Heimdal was discovered to-day by government patrol boats. The crew remain on board, and will not leave as long as the weather continues calm.

SPENDS QUIET DAY AT SAGAMORE HILL

Colonel Roosevelt Has First Day of Rest in Many Months.

WANTS TO DROP OUT OF SIGHT

Warns Interviewers That Daily Pilgrimages to His Home Must Stop, as He Desires Privacy. To-Day He Will Attend Wedding of Son in New York.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., June 19.—This was Theodore Roosevelt's first day of rest in months. The return to privacy is a delight to him, and he made it known that it is his desire to drop just as far out of public sight as the public will let him. In the autumn he will make a tour of the country.

Colonel Roosevelt went to Christ Church in Oyster Bay this morning and took a long walk in the afternoon. Senator Lodge and Representative Longworth were at Sagamore Hill all day, and later in the afternoon, Secretary Meyer, of the Navy Department, came for a visit. The colonel is to take an early train to-morrow for New York to attend the wedding of Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and Miss Eleanor Alexander. On Wednesday he is to visit his editorial office in New York.

It was after 6 o'clock to-night when Colonel Roosevelt returned from a walk of several miles with Mrs. Roosevelt. He spoke a group of interviewers waiting for him and headed for them. Desires Privacy.

Colonel Roosevelt made it plain that the daily pilgrimages of interviewers from Oyster Bay to Sagamore Hill must cease and that he does not wish a single detail of his private life made public.

In spite of the long hard day he had Saturday, Colonel Roosevelt was up early this morning. All the family, except Kermit and Mrs. Longworth, rode to church in an automobile with Miss Eleanor Alexander, the daughter of the late Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and her mother, Mrs. H. A. Alexander, in a second car. Colonel Roosevelt does not like automobiles, and has always been content to walk in the family car.

After services, the Roosevelts walked quickly out of the church to their automobile. From the tonneau the colonel told his neighbors, as they crowded out to see him, that he was glad to be back again, and then he was whisked away.

Remarkable Tribute.

New York, July 19.—The remarkable tribute paid yesterday by Theodore Roosevelt on his return from Europe to the city of New York, was a eulogistic sermon of John H. Finley, president of the College of the City of New York.

"This is no quiet academic treatise," he told his hearers. "The noise of the streets and life of the city have run between its lines. Our great citizen, returning from the forests and the ancient seats of civilization and learning, has walked robustly across one of its pages and has made no look after him with increasing wonder at the achievement of a vocational man; for we remember with difficulty what his vocation was."

He told his hearers the graduating class not to be uneasy if they found in many cases that the vocational adjustment was not easily made, and instanced the career of Colonel Roosevelt to point his moral.

LIVELY FIGHT CERTAIN

Special Session of Legislature Will Begin To-Day.

Albany, N. Y., June 19.—The extraordinary session of the Legislature called by Governor Hughes to-day, to again the vexed question of primary reform, will convene to-morrow night. After a three weeks' respite the legislators are coming back to wrestle with a problem which the Governor thinks should be settled this time.

Governor Hughes still believes that the Linman-Green bill should become the law of the State, but in view of the difference of opinion as to the advisability of applying the plan to the officers he has announced his willingness to accept the Cobb bill, which provides for the direct nomination of Congressmen, Senators, members of Assembly and county officers. Predictions as to the outcome are at variance, but a lively fight is certain, inasmuch as the Assembly leaders have not changed in their attitude of opposition to the Cobb bill. There have been all sorts of guesses as to what will happen. Reports are that President Taft has expressed the wish that a primary bill be enacted, and the possibility of Theodore Roosevelt taking a hand in the situation has excited lively speculation.

OFF FOR FROZEN NORTH

Whitney May Not Bother Hunting Cook's Records.

Boston, Mass., June 19.—Carrying a bounteous supply of trinkets and gum for the Igloo dwellers of the frozen North, the steamship Beothic, chartered by Harry Whitney, of New Haven, Conn., and Paul J. Rainey, of Cleveland, Ohio, for a hunting expedition in the Arctic, sailed from South Boston to-day.

The Beothic is under the command of Captain Robert Bartlett, who made the trip with Peary. Others on the steamer were: Dr. N. J. Johnson, of Lexington, Ky., and Hugh M. Inman, of New York.

Speculation as to whether Mr. Whitney would attempt to recover the records alleged to have been left by Dr. Frederick A. Cook at Etah remain unsatisfied by the last word of Captain Bartlett, who said with a smile:

"We probably will not bother to take the time to hunt up Cook's records."

LONG IN POSTAL SERVICE



FRANK P. BURKE.

HIS BODY IS FOUND AFTER MANY YEARS BURKE'S TROUBLE ENDS WITH DEATH

Bones of Charles A. Taylor Are Former Post-Office Official Resting in Baltimore Churchyard.

First Civil War Victim His Case Still in Court Remains Will Be Disinterred and Taken to Lowell, Mass.

Baltimore, Md., June 19.—After a search covering many years, the resting place of the bones of Charles A. Taylor, a soldier of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, reputed to have been the first man killed in the Civil War, has been definitely located, and on Tuesday, the remains will be sent to Binghamton, N. Y., to be interred in the monument erected to the memory of Taylor and the three others who fell with him during the riot which marked the passage of their regiment along Pratt Street, this city, on April 19, 1861. After the riot, Taylor's body was completely lost track of by his friends.

A monument having been erected in Lowell to his memory and to that of the others who were killed at the time, repeated efforts were made by Colonel B. E. Jones, now of Binghamton, who was in command of the regiment when the riot occurred, to find Taylor's burial place.

Some time ago, as a last resort, advertisements were inserted in local papers, one of which was seen by Samuel P. Gilbert of this city, who pointed out Taylor's grave in the old Methodist cemetery at Fayette Street and Loney's Lane, in this city.

A board at the head of the graves bore the time-dimmed inscription: "A soldier of Sixtieth Massachusetts Regiment, killed in riot." This inscription is considered ample identification, and the bones of the three others killed at the time have long since been identified and finally interred in Boston.

SIGN ROUND ROBIN

Foreign Professors Complain of Class Room Conditions.

Pekin, June 19.—The foreign professors in the Imperial University, numbering ten Europeans, three Americans and four Japanese, have signed a round robin declaring that they will refuse to continue their courses unless measures be taken to remedy the unsanitary condition of the dormitories and class rooms. This has been sent to the Chinese administration. As a result of the prevailing conditions there have been outbreaks of typhoid fever, diphtheria and smallpox. Up to the present time the Chinese authorities have paid no attention to the protests which have several times been made by the foreign professors.

SUMMER REALLY COMING

Forecasters Promise Warm Weather for the Week.

Washington, June 19.—Summer will make its warmth felt over the greater part of the United States during the present week, according to the predictions of the weather forecasters. The temperature will be above the average for the season over the plains States and the Mississippi Valley during the first half of the week, followed by lower temperatures after Wednesday. Temperatures will be near or above normal in the Eastern and Southern States during the greater part of the week, while in the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions and on the Pacific coast the temperature will be near or below normal.

ATHLETES RESCUED

Cling to Hull of Crippled Yacht for Ten Hours.

Chicago, Ill., June 19.—Roy Knauer and Harry O'Neill, eighteen years old, high school athletes, were rescued from drowning in Lake Michigan yesterday by daybreak to-day by the crew of a freight steamer, after they had clung to the hull of a crippled yacht for ten hours. Knauer and O'Neill were swept out into the lake during a sudden squall Saturday afternoon. With less than five minutes after the two exhausted boys had been dragged aboard the freighter the drifting hull on which they had fought the night through sank.

SATURDAY NAMED AS DAY TO ADJOURN

Congress Leaders Expect to Finish Work by That Time.

SESSION PROVES A FRUITFUL ONE

Republicans Point to Mass of Legislation Secured on Insistent Demands of President Taft—All Administration Measures Save One Have Been Passed.

Washington, D. C., June 19.—Congress leaders confidently expect to wind up the business of the present session this week and adjourn not later than Saturday. If the session is carried beyond that time it will be because of amendments to the general deficiency bill, or because of a bill which may arise in connection with the omnibus public buildings bill. Some members look for the adjournment to take place as early as Thursday.

It is pointed out by Republican leaders that the mover has been a Congress where a President has obtained the amount of legislation that has resulted from the demands of President Taft. Starting in with a demand for revision of the tariff, he procured at an extraordinary session. Then, at the beginning of the present session, he demanded legislation changing the interstate commerce laws, enabling the President to pursue a forward conservation policy, admitting Arizona and New Mexico to statehood, creating postal savings banks and on the subject of the use of injunctions.

All but One Pass. Bills on all of these subjects have passed both branches of Congress with the exception of the anti-injunction measure. That will have to wait until the next session, but it is said the prospects are good for its passage at that time.

All of the regular supply bills have passed both houses except the general deficiency bill. That was passed by the House Saturday and will be reported to the Senate not later than Tuesday. Unless there is trouble in connection with a scheme for the retirement of surplus government bonds, the government, which the bill may carry it is thought its passage will not take more than one day.

The postal savings bank bill is still before the Senate. It came from the House on the 17th, and was reported by Senator Carter moved that the Senate concur in the House amendments. Opposition developed, and the motion has been debated intermittently since the bill returned from the House. President Taft is expected to sign the bill, and it seems reasonably certain that the Senate will accept it.

The rivers and harbors bill is awaiting the President's signature, and has been passed by the House. The omnibus public buildings bill, which was reported to the House yesterday. With both of these measures before him he is in position to command that action be taken on such remaining legislation as he feels it necessary to pass.

Will Sign Bill To-Day. President Taft to-morrow will sign the statehood bill. As in the case of the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one State, it is likely that he will sign the bill.

There is a great deal of talk of the pen used in signing the historic instrument. President Taft probably will use two pens in approving the bill, and give one to Delegate Andrews, representing New Mexico, and another to Senator Cameron, representing Arizona.

In the last few days of this session there will be a flood of requests in both branches of Congress for unanimous consent to take up measures of importance to the communities of individual members.

New York members are doomed to disappointment, for neither branch of Congress, as a whole, shows much patience in dealing with measures which have not commanded attention until adjournment is imminent.

Will Probe the Tariff.

Washington, D. C., June 19.—Increased activity will mark the work of the government in the tariff department. An appropriation of \$250,000 for the next fiscal year has been assured. In addition to assisting the State Department in the work incidental to the application of the tariff, the minimum rates under the Payne-Aldrich tariff law, the board in a quiet way, has been utilizing the funds which remained at its disposal in investigating the practice, which now will be put into general operation, of obtaining information to be used as the foundation for a glossary or an encyclopedia of the American tariff.

President Taft thinks such a compilation will be desirable. Making such a glossary is an enormous task and will take years to complete. Abroad as well as at home, all available evidence will be utilized. In line with this chairman Moore for two months has been visiting some of the European centers. Mr. Reynolds, another member, sailed last week for Europe to look into a certain line of manufactures.

Omnibus Building Bill.

Washington, June 19.—An omnibus public building bill, carrying authorizations for appropriations aggregating \$19,285,500, with \$3,095,000 additional for continuing contracts stretching over varying periods of years, was reported to the House yesterday.

This action, while anticipated for several months, is unusual during a session when a river and harbor bill has been passed. Both measures are popularly called "pork barrels," and they have had an unbroken history of alternating in the past, Congress never passing both at the same session.

Conferees that have been held between President Taft and leaders of both houses of Congress, including Speaker Cannon, apparently assure the enactment of the bill into law.

The bill as reported by Chairman Bartholomew follows: To be reported to the House committee of \$10 indi-

(Continued on Second Page.)